project (including units and related funds) into two or more projects, or combining two or more projects into one, or redistributing units and related funds in a project among two or more projects, in order to provide PHAs with the flexibility to adapt to site availability, to resolve development problems, to acquire buildings ready for development (before acquisition of other buildings), and to save on interest and initial operating costs.

Total development cost (TDC). The sum of all HUD-approved costs for planning (including proposal preparation), administration, site acquisition, relocation, demolition, construction and equipment, interest and carrying charges, on-site streets and utilities, non-dwelling facilities, a contingency allowance, insurance premiums, off-site facilities, any initial operating deficit, and other costs necessary to develop the project. The total development cost in the proposal, when reviewed and approved by HUD, becomes the maximum total development cost stated in the ACC. Upon completion of the project, the actual development cost is determined, and this becomes the maximum total development cost of the project for purposes of the ACC. The maximum total development cost excludes costs funded from donations.

[45 FR 60838, Sept. 12, 1980, as amended at 56 FR 13282, Apr. 1, 1991; 58 FR 62524, Nov. 29, 1993; 61 FR 5214, Feb. 9, 1996; 61 FR 38017, July 22, 1996; 62 FR 27125, May 16, 1997]

Subpart B—PHA Eligibility and Program Requirements

§ 941.201 PHA eligibility.

(a) *General.* In order to participate in the public housing program, a PHA must be approved as an eligible PHA. HUD will determine eligibility based on a showing that the PHA has the legal authority and local cooperation required by this part.

(b) *Legal authority.* The PHA must demonstrate that it has the legal authority to develop, own, and operate a public housing project under the Act.

(c) *Troubled PHAs.* Unless HUD determines that a PHA that has been classified as troubled or modernization-troubled, in accordance with 24 CFR part 901, has adequate capacity to develop

public housing units, the PHA so classified shall engage a HUD-approved program manager to develop and implement the PHA's proposal. HUD shall review the solicitation and the selection before award of a contract is made by such a PHA.

(d) *Local cooperation.* The PHA must provide a cooperation agreement between the PHA and the applicable local governing body for the area in which the public housing project is to be located as evidence that the local governing body will provide the local cooperation required by HUD pursuant to the Act. This local cooperation shall include exemption from real and personal property taxes, acceptance of PHA payments in lieu of taxes, and the provision at no cost or at no greater cost by the local governing body of the same public services and facilities normally furnished to others in the community.

[45 FR 60838, Sept. 12, 1980. Redesignated at 49 FR 6714, Feb. 23, 1984, as amended at 61 FR 38017, July 22, 1996]

§ 941.202 Site and neighborhood standards.

Proposed sites for public housing projects to be newly constructed or rehabilitated must be approved by the field office as meeting the following standards:

(a) The site must be adequate in size, exposure and contour to accommodate the number and type of units proposed, and adequate utilities (e.g., water, sewer, gas and electricity) and streets must be available to service the site.

(b) The site and neighborhood must be suitable from the standpoint of facilitating and furthering full compliance with the applicable provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, E.O. 11063, and HUD regulations issued pursuant thereto.

(c)(1)The site for new construction projects must not be located in:

(i) An area of minority concentration unless (A) sufficient, comparable opportunities exist for housing for minority families, in the income range to be served by the proposed project, outside areas of minority concentration, or (B)